

Washington, DC – Today, Representative Michael M. Honda (CA-15) introduced the Global Warming Education Act (H.R. 1728), legislation that would create an education program in the

National Science Foundation to

broaden the understanding of human-induced global warming, possible long and short-term consequences, and potential solutions. The program will provide formal and informal learning opportunities to people of all ages, including those of diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds. It will also provide actionable information to enhance the implementation of new technologies, programs, and incentives related to energy conservation, renewable energy, and greenhouse gas reduction. Maximum understanding will ensure maximum impact.

“It is well established that global warming may cause significant harm to the earth, including degradation of the environment and possibly severe damage to economies worldwide. These threats are real, empirically undeniable,” Honda noted. “Most people can go about their daily lives without sophisticated scientific knowledge. You don’t need to understand gravity for things to keep falling,” Honda continued. “Global warming, however, presents a new kind of problem. Widespread understanding of this phenomenon will play a significant role in our ability to address a crisis that tangibly and immediately impacts every single human being. It is vital that people of all walks of life possess sufficient understanding of the issue so that each and every one of us may play a role in defending the health of our planet.”

Global Warming Education Act original cosponsors include the following nine U.S.

Representatives: Sam Farr (CA-17), Betty McCollum (MN-4), Keith Ellison (MN-5),

sp;

Lloyd Doggett (TX-25),

sp;

Raul Grijalva (AZ-7),

sp;

Russ Carnahan (MO-3),

sp;

Henry Waxman (CA-30),

sp;

Steve Cohen (TN-9),

sp;

Emanuel Cleaver (MO-5).

sp;

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Congress finds that:

(1) the evidence for human-induced global warming is overwhelming and undeniable;

(2) the United States emits more carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases than any other country;

(3) atmospheric carbon can be significantly reduced through conservation, by shifting to renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, tidal, and geothermal, and by increasing the efficiency of buildings, including domiciles, and transportation;

(4) providing clear information about global warming, in a variety of forms, can remove the fear and the sense of helplessness, and encourage individuals and communities to take action;

(5) implementation of measures that promote energy efficiency, conservation, and renewable energy will greatly reduce human impact on the environment; and

(6) informing people of new technologies and programs as they become available will ensure maximum understanding and maximum impact of those measures.

